NOTE XI.

ON TWO NEW SPECIES OF CERCOPITHECUS.

BY

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Cercopithecus signatus.

In 1877 our Museum received a *Cercopithecus* died in the Zoological Garden at Rotterdam. Professor Schlegel thought it to be a new species and called it *Cercopithecus signatus*, but he never described it. As it seems to me to be a very good species I describe it under the name given by Schlegel. It belongs to Schlegel's section VIII (vide Museum d'Histoire naturelle des Pays-Bas, Simiae, p. 86): *Cercopithèques à nez blanc; A: Base du triangle, formé par le champ nasal revêtu de poils blancs, tournée vers le haut.* I thus compare it with the two species of this subdivision: *Cercopithecus petaurista* and *Cercopithecus ascanias.* I remember that *C. petaurista* is characterized by having the white color of the sides of the head interrupted by a black band running from the orbits to the sides of the neck, and by another black band running from ear to ear round the vertex (*fascia nigra trans caput ab aure ad aurem*, see Erxleben p. 36), *C. ascanias* by a black band running from the nose to the sides of the neck. *C. signatus* presents no trace of the mentioned black bands and by this character it is very easy to distinguish it from its congeners.

Upperparts of body and of tail, underparts of body and inside of legs colored like in *C. petaurista.* Hind legs colored like forelegs, darker than in *C. petaurista* and *C. ascanias*: underparts of tail dirty white. Hairs of sides of head grizzled (each hair ringed with white, yellowish and black), abruptly separated from the more reddish colored upperparts of the head by a black band, running from ear to ear *over the orbits*; it is a band exactly like that in *C. petaurista*, but does not continue in a black band round the vertex like in *C. petaurista.* Sides of the muzzle and a few hairs on the anterior part of the lower lip black. The ears seem to be somewhat larger and their inside more hairy than in the two mentioned species.

As we possess only a skull of a young specimen of *C. ascanias*, I cannot compare the skull of *C. signatus* (an adult male) with it, but it is very interesting to observe that there are several and very striking differences between the skull of *C. signatus* and those of *C. petaurista* which are at my disposal. In *C. signatus* the skull is higher, the facial part more produced and the jaws more elongate, the zygomatic arches less curved, the nasalia more concave than in *C. petaurista*; the eye-holes nearly round and wider in all directions, meanwhile in *C. petaurista* the eye-holes are more elliptical and smaller; moreover the foramen infraorbitale is very developed in the latter species, nearly like in *Cercocebus cynamolgos*, but absent in *C. signatus.* The skeleton presents 12 costales, 7 lumbares and 3 sacrales like in *C. petaurista.*

Unhappily enough the true locality of the specimen under consideration is unknown, but there is much reason to believe that it is from West-Africa, perhaps from Banana.

Cercopithecus büttikoferi.

We possess a very fine series of *Cercopithecus petaurista* (seven specimens): adult and young ones, males and females, and they exactly present the same system of coloration. Their locality is without exception the Gold-Coast. Now it is highly interesting that we have another series (eight specimens): adult and young, males and females, sent over from Liberia by Messrs. Büttikofer and Sala, agreeing in all respects with *C. petaurista* from the Gold-Coast, *except the black band running from ear to ear round the vertex;* of this band we find *no trace* in the Liberian specimens. The *constant absence* of this so characteristic black band obliges me to give a new name to the Liberian specimens. The differences in the skulls are too imperceptible as to allow a comparative description; the number of vertebra and ribs in the skeletons is the same.